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SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONNECTIONS.

The House of Deligates having agreed to Senate amendments to the bill authorizing connections between the railroads in Richmond and Petersburg is now a law. The railroads in Richmond and Petersburg is now a law. The railroads will now, no doubt, take the earliest opportunity of making the connections permanent, as they are required to do by the bill. The bill for a connecting link between Richmond and Fredericksburg and the Manassus Gap railroads, at the junctions of the respective roads, will come up for consideration in the Senate this morning as unfinished business. The necessity of disposing of them at an early day is so apparent that they will, no do doubt, be considered at the time mentioned, though from intimations heretofore given, both schemes will meet with opposition.

THE REBELS FEEL THE DESPERATION OF THEIR SITUATION.

(From the Richmond Examiner, February 4.)

We have a thousand proofs that the Southern people are not sufficiently alise to the necessity of exercion in the struggle they are involved in. Our very victories have brought injury, upon the cause by teaching us to despise the public adversary. The immense magnitude of his preparations for our suijugation has excited no apprehension, and had kille effect in rousing us to exertion. We repose quietly in the lay of security when every facult, of our natures should be roused to action.

rousing us to exertion. We repose quietly in the lap of security volume wery faculty, of our natures should be roused to action.

The evidences of the prevailing sentiment are manifold. They are proved by the set of men who are elected to responsible positions. Men of palliatives, expedients and partial measures control in our public councils. Men who could not perceive the coming storm that is now upon us, and who continued to cry peace, peace, when peace had caused to be possible, are those who receive the largest support for controlling stations. The government is almost turned over already to these passive characters, who look upon confiscation as barbarous, aggression as impolitic, and vigorous war as a policy to be avoided, because tending to incense the enemy against us.

The men who descried the cloud of war when it was no bigger than a man's hand, and who can now see no peace but as the result of vigorous measures, and renewed and repeated victories, are relegated to subordinate positions; and their views being a burning rebuke to the statesmen in position, they are laboring under the weight of implied censure. To win a fight by an aggressive movement is to incur a sort of obloquy; and to lose a battic in a brave push upon the foe is to provoke a chuckle of satisfaction, and the taunt, "I told you so."

Better to fight even at the risk of losing battles, than remain inactive to fill up inglorious graves. Fetter that government and people should be roused to duty by deloat, than that the army should go to sleep, the government doze and the people grow drowsy, in the very jaws of destruction. To fill our public councils with men of passive measures, who would administer war on homeopathic principles, who would administer war on homeopathic principle gining, and are incapable of appreciating the demands of the crisis as they arise. The French, in their revolution, had an easy way of getting rid of such characters—they chopped off their heads. They feit it necessary, as all subsequent opinion has acknowledged, to push their revolution through to a climax, at any cost, and, though etten with tears and sorrow, they guiltotined the public men who leaned back against the harness. Their revolution succeeded, and owed its stucess solely to their excesses. They possed to the promised land through a red sea of blood. Old institutions, abuses and enormities were swept away, with every relic of opinion that upbeld them. France became a tabula vana, upon which a new destiny was to be written.

All Europe moved against her more formidably than the Northern burdes are beleaguering our own country, but such was the fery earnestness of her leaders and her people, that the gathering hosts of invasion were scattered to the four winds. At last, it must be coniessed that the subjugation of a nation is not to be defeated so much by armies and guns as by the flerce resolution of its rulers and people. An unconquerable will and flerue combative purpose are more effective than invincible

commative purpose are more elective than invincible arms. Does such a flery purpose blaze in our government, imparting its hot flame to the hearts of our people. There are two things needful for the early extinction of this war. We must first banish from the country ears stronger in it who cannot give a satisfactory account of his purposes and objects here. This riddened of spice is a men of this war. We must first banum from the country very stranger in it who cannot gue a satisfactory accumit of his purpose and objects here. This riddense of spice is a measure of importance, but comparatively of minor importance, the next thing requisite is for the whole community to throw themselves heart and and into the war, and practice all the self-derivat that the crisis demands why should the country be taxed with the support of the hundreds of back teams employed in Richmond, when, if each gentleman would consent to walk a new squares, horses enough for a dozon or two batteries, well broken and well conditioned, with a complement of teamsters, could be thus secured to the army. This is but a single instance to show what might be accomplished by a general spirit of pairtoide self-denial. What a vast system of expenditure, now exhiusted upon mere lexuries, might be turned to advantage in the war, if the pampered classes of society would but consent to a temporary sacrifice of useless pleasures! He who will take the pains to run through the whole catalogue of items which could thus be turned to valuable account in the war, will be associated at the extent and value of intent resources which the country affords. The most efficient class to bring out the men and resources of the country in this war have been its women. In the great struggles of nations, like that in which we are engaged, they should have queens for their rulers for it is woman alone who is proof against the persuasions of time servers and the sin of backsiding. There has been but one Lot's wife in all the tide of time.

proof against the persussions of time servers and the sin of backsiding. There has been but one Lot's wife in all the tide of time.

THE RICHMOND EXAMINER ON THE BURN-SIDE EXPEDITION.

[From the Richmand Examiner, Feb. 4.]

The Burnside spadnion is a confessed failure. Its leader is ragarded as a man of purpose and capacity; but he has an evil star. Ho led a retreating column from the field of Manassas; and if he is the person who invented the Burnside gun—which, though an arm of merit, was condemned in competition with others—bad luck aron-mulates upon him. A general may be ever so glited and talented; he may have enjoyed the advantages of West Point—an institution which, after the manner of the mint, stamps "here" upon the front of every graduate, however sorry the raw material supplied to its hand; yet, even though thus gifted and branded, if born under a sinister star, neither talents nor courage, nor even West Point, will command for him success. Soldiers are not so superstitious as salors; but even soldiers, the most brave and staiworth, fail to achieve fortune under an unlucky general. And doubly unfortunate is it when the ill-starred commandant trusts himself to the seas. Far better would be fare in a den of wild beaust than amid the force and howling winds which his presence invokes from every quarter of the beavens. Salors instinctively discover the presence of a Jonah, and give up all for lost the instant he is revealed. Their despondency extends to the whole expedition, and the unlucky general has an enemy to combat before debarking more invincible than the one he goes forth to attack.

The Burnside srmada has failed. It has lost its prestige and hope; and henceforth the highest achievement it can accomplish will be that of taking care of itself. The storm has broken the back of the land armament, and the gout has laid Commodore tioldsborough low. The frown of Heaven is upon the enterprise, and the combined talent of a gouty naval leader and an ill-starred general cannot balle fate.

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terror into the natives. The templation of gold, and the promise of protection from so vast a fleet, availed nothing. The local estimate of the condition of the fleet, the implied confessions of its own officers, and the waste of twenty-five days in finding even the locality of its decimation, seem to demonstrate the enterprise to be a complete failure. What the winds, the gout, and sinister stars have left undone, the Carolinians will finish, and the important achievements of this much yaunted expedition, promised by McClellan, predicted by the Haralin, and gloated over in advance by the willingly deceived Northern public, will find no record in the Pages of history. That essential fold of the dread anaconda which was to coil around the body and crust the South is wanting, and our devoted country may breathe more freely. The prediction of the Haralin on the South is wanting, and our devoted country may breathe more freely. The prediction of the Haralin on the South is wanticulously failed. The South is stranger to-day, and the Northern plans of coercion weaker than they were when the boastful prediction was published.

In the light of the misfortunes that have befallen this famous enterprise of Burnside, the North must itself now see the faulty which presessed them in sending the most costly expedition ever fitted out in American ports against the most dangerous coast that lines our continent. Of all the destinations that could have been chosen for a vast land and naval force, that of the eastern shere of North Carolina seems to us in the South the most unpromising. The dangers of disembarkation in the first instance, and of supplying subsistence and reinforcements from the water, at all times insure repeated losses and catastrophes. These dangers are ten times greater on the Carolina coast than on any other portion of the Southern seaboard, and the chances of achieving any great results are smaller in that quarter than in any other. Interior worth Carolina is fertile and populous, abounding in rich soil, flou

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

INTERESTING FROM NORFOLK.

[Pecial correspondence of the Richmond Pispatch.]

Norsolk, Jan. 3, 1862.

The Great Burnside Armada—Its Back Bone Broken—The

Excitement of the North—Confiderate Reconnoissance—

Northern Finances—Letters from Correspondents, de.

At last we have received some news of the Burnside expedition from a Northern source, and find that it exceeds, in the chapter of disasters, the most exaggerated rumors that have been floating through our streets. The sum total of it is that the back bone of the armada is broken, and so much damage has been done it by the long storm that reinforcements become necessary before putting the plan of the expedition into execution. Burnside has burnt his fingers in this little project; but he is still valiant, and cais as loudly for more men as King Richard did for "a horse." He has become terribly severe, and will undoubtedly, in a sheer fit of desperation, throw himself upon the North Carolina ceast, in the hope of recovering the prestige lost with so many of his ships. The very full telegraphic despatch sent you yesterday cave the main portion of the Northern news, and I need not recapitulate. The most striking points are that General Burnside expected to find plenty and willing pitots to conduct him through the inlet, and found none; that mention of loss of life has been so studiously avoided, that so many vessels are still missing, not reported lost, and that many of the gunboas refused to move from Fortress Monroe—whereupon Burnside attempts to shift the responsibility of the disaster upon contractors. Those items will furnish material for considerable thought and speculation.

Some days ago, when the rumor reached the Yankees,

Fortress Monroe—whereupon Burnside attempts to shift the responsibility of the disaster upon contractors. Those items will furnish material for considerable thought and speculation.

Some days ago, when the rumor reached the Yankees, from this city, that the Louisiana was lost, it was very generally discredited, and published in their papers as a "blamed rebel faisehood," in order to keep up the public credit as long as possible. Still there were many misgivings, and many fears that all was not right; and some went so far as to hint at disasters which the government (a la Ball's Bluff) was trying to conceal. On Thursday, however, the startling news burst upon the people, and, of course, was differently received. In New York the excitement was intense. Stocks fell at once, the bulls and bears went gambling foriously, brokers regarded the information as news of the sinking of a vasit amount of money, shipp-were saw in it new chances for speculation and a ready sale for more old bulks, contractors saw new bargains in supplies. But the mass of the people saw the failure of one of their dearest hopes and immense destruction of public property, and its consequent loss of life. See how differently the world looks at disaster!

We now have information from both sides. Burnside arm schore and were lost, others were missing; a few he got inside, where he is now endeavering to get the remainder over the bar. Several times his fleet has been seriously annoyed by our little gunbrats, although the sea was too high for them to operate with snocess. On Monday and Tuesday of last week two of our steamers went down Pamilico Sound on a reconnoitering expedition. At about eleven o'clock A. M., as they were nearing Hatteras, three or four Yankee steamers hove in sight. Our vessels pushed on, when the number of the enemy soon increased to twenty-one, and all joined in chasing our two gunboats. After keeping up the chase for several hours, our vessels being fester than theirs, all dropper astern except four, and at dusk they were sti

imagined. A vast public debt is accumulating, with no prospect as yet of money to meet it. The probability of a paper currency has as sed an increase of price in every quarter, preparatory to its certain depreciation, and thinking men are becoming seriously alarmed. There is strong opposition to the bill speke of in my jast, to raise money by direct taxation for a series of years, and it is believed that the bill cannot pass the House, owing to the fierce denunciation of it by the Western members. If it fails, what, in the name of wonder, can be done nexty What new expedient can be decised?

Since I last wrote many letters of encouragement have been sont me by unknown persons, some of them so kindly that I beg leave to notice them, promising not to encumber your columns often with private affairs. I would inform "T. M." that I think it impossible to get the back numbers he requires: inquire at the Diractor office. "Tar Forrest Nymthis" wish to know if I would object to give them certain information of a personal nature? None in the world, my dea Occades; but, then if I tell you here there is that six step-dame—the public—who will hear every word. What clae can I say except to express gratification at your note? "I," sends me an elegant amolting cut—so fine indeed that it makes me quite ashamed of my poor little dingy pile, with its moothed book of priss and needles. They will prove very useful to me, for my bott ms are the most obstinate in existence: they will persist in coming off at the most unwarranted time.

NORTH CAROLINA.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

The Newbern (N. C., Progress of the 4th inst. says:—
The statement published the other day that three hundred men had been lost by the wrecking of a bark on the bar, which came to the Ocracoke people through a Yankee who professed to have described and was seeking conveyance to this place, has been contradicted by five other Yankees who wisited Geracoke subsequently, who say that only three persons were lost. Heavy firing has been going on considerably at Hatterns for a few days. Colonel Singleterly has established boat communication on the river, so that immediate information can be given of any movement of the fleet.

THE BATTLE OF LEESBURG, VA.

THE BATTLE OF LELE STREET OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE SEVENTH ERIGADE WITH THE FEDERAL FORCES ON THE 21ST AND 22D OF OCTOBER, AT LEESURG, VIRGINIA, BRIGADIER GENERAL EVANS COMMANDING.

LESSURG, VIRGINIA, BRIGADIER GENERAL EVANS COMMANDING.

Heinquariers Seventh Brigade, 1
Lessurg, Va., Oct. 31, 1861.

Colonial—I beg leave to submit the following report of the action of the troops of the Seventh brigade in the battle of the 21st and 22d inst. with the enemy at Lessburg, Virginia.

On Saturday night, the 19th inst., about seven o'clock P. M., the enemy commenced a heavy cannonading from three batteries, one playing on my intrenchment (known as Fort Frans), one on the Lessburg turnpike and one on Edward's Ferry. Heavy firing was also heard in the direction of Branesville.

At twelveo'clock at night I ordered my entire brigade to the burnt bridge on the turnpike. The enemy had been reported as approaching from Branesville in large force. Taking a strong position on the north side of Goose Creek, I awaited his approach.

Reconnoitering the turnpike on Sunday morning, the courier of Gen. Model to examine the roads leading to Lessburg. From this prisoner I learned the position of the enemy near Dranesville. During Sonday the enemy kept up a deliberate fire, without any effect.

Early on Monday morning, the 21st instant, I heard the firing of my pickets at Big Spring, who had discovered that, at an unguarded point, the enemy had effected a crossing, in force of five companies, and were advancing on Lessburg. Captain Duff, of the Seventeenth regiment, immediately attacked him, driving him back, with several killed and wounded.

On observing the movements of the enemy from Fort Evans, at six A. M., I found that he had effected a crossing both at Edward's Ferry and Ball's Bluff, and I made preparations to meet him in both positions, and immediately ordered four companies of infantry (two of the Eighteenth, one of the Seventeenth, and one of the Thirteenth), and a cavalry force to relieve Captain Duff, the whole force under the immediate command of Lieutenant Colonei W. H. Jenifer, who was directed to hold his position till the enemy made further demonstration of his design of attack. This force soon bec

Volunteers—to repair immediately Colonel Jenifer.

I directed Colonel Hunton to form line of battle immediately in the rear of Colonel Jenifer's command, and to drive the enemy to the river; that I would support his right with artillery. About twenty minutes past tweive o'clock M. Colonel Hunton united his command with that of Colonel Jenifer, and both commands soon became

At eight o clock P. M. the chem's arrendered to Leesburg.

I then ordered my brigade (with the exception of the Thirteenth regiment Mississippi, who remained in front of Edward's Ferry), to retire to the town of Leesburg and rest for the night.

On Tueslay morning I was informed by Colonel Barks dale that the enemy were still in considerable force at Edward's Ferry. I directed him to make a thorough reconnoissance of the position and strength of the enemy and attack him. At two o'clock P. M. he gallanly attacked a much superior force in their intrenchments, driving them to the bank of the river, killing thirty or ferty and wounding a considerable number.

About sundown, the enemy being strongly reinforced and stationed in tille pits, Colonel Barksidale wisely retired with his regiment to Fort Evans, leaving a guard of two companies to watch the movements of the enemy who, evidently expecting a renewed attack, rotired during the night and recrossed the river at Edward's Ferry.

On Wednosday morning, finding my brigade very

Taken prisoners. 2-155
The force of the enemy, as far as I have been able to ascertain, was five regiments and three pieces of artillery at Ball's Bluf, and four regiments, two batteries, and a squadron of cavalry at Edward's Ferry, numbering in all about eight thousand troops.

In addition to this force, three batteries of long range were constantly fring on my troops from the Maryland side of the river.

The lors of the enemy, so far as known, is as follows—Thirteen hundred killed, wounded and drowned. Captured seven hundred and et a prisoners. Efficien hundred stand of arms.

Three pieces of cannon.

One stand of colors, a large number of cartridge boxes, hayonet scabbards, and a quantity of camp furniture. Among the killed of the enemy was General Baker, formerly senator from Oregon, and several other commissioned officers, the names of whom have aiready been furnished.

Convent C. P. Stong communical the federal forces until

The engagement on our side was fought entirely with the mosket; the artillery was in position to do effective service should the enemy have advanced from their cover.

The enemy were armed with the Minie musket, the lielgian gan and Springfield musket; a telescopic target rife was also among the arms found.

In closing my report I would call the attention of the General commanding to the heroism and gallantry displayed by the officers and menof the Seventh brigade, in the action of the 21st and 22d of October. The promptness with which their men executed my orders to attack the enemy in much superior force, and in a position where he had great advantages, entitles them to the thanks of the Southern confederacy. Without food or rest for more than twelve hours previous to the commencement of the battle, they drove an enemy four times their number from the soil of Virginia, killing and taking prisoners a greater number than our whole force engaged. To witness the patience, enthusaem and devotion of the troops to our cause, during an action of thirteen hours, excited my wermest admiration.

As my entire brigade exceeded my mest sanguine expectations in their intrepidity and endurance, I am unbie to individualize any particular command, as the tennoty with which each regiment held their positions was equalled only by their undanned courage and firm determination to conquer.

To my general staff I am much indebted. Major John D. Rogers, Brigade Quartermaster, was directed to conduct the bagege train beyond choose creek, which difficult duty was performed in the night with great regularity. Captain Orr. Brigade Commissary, was actively engaged in securing commissary stores and in providing cooked rations for the brigade. To my acting Alide Camp, Lieutenant Charles B. Wildman, of the Seventeenth regiment Virginia Volunteers, and my volunteer aid, Mr. Wm. H. Rogers, I am particularly indebted for services on the field of battle. Lieut Wildman conducted the Eighteenth regiment Mississippi Volunteers, to their respective

debted for information of the Bank movements of the enamy.

Lieutenant Sheffield Davai, here on duty as Topographical Engineer, and Sergeant Wm. R. Chambliss, of the Eighteenth regiment Mississippi Volunteers, my private secretary, rendered material service, the former by fighting on foot with his musicat as a private, the latter by conveying my orders on the field of battle under heavy fire.

N. G. EVANS,

Erigadier General, Commanding Saventh Brigade.

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Brigadier General, Commonding Seventh Brigade.

To Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Jonoan, Assistant Adjutant General, First Corps Army of Potomac, near Centre-

REBEL STEAMERS AT HAVANA

REBEL STEAMERS AT HAVANA.

The Mobile Tribune publishes a letter dated Havana, January 19, which says:—

It is astonishing to see the number of Confederate vegsels daily arriving, and, instead of lying at the wharves rotting, as the Yankee vessels do, they are sold immediately, and the greater number are now actively engaged in trade with different ports—a great many being under charter of different governments. Only one vessel, the brig Chapman, of New Orleans, is unable to leave. Our Confederate agent, Charles J. Helm, of Kentucky, and his family; the Hon. Beverly Tucker, of Virginia Major Lewis; W. F. Scott and lady; — Green, Eeq., of New Orleans; A. J. Matthews, of Panacola; E. H. Wend, of Mobile, and John Innerariety, of the same place, are all staying here.

The English navy officers express the meat supreme dignist at the cowardly backing out of the Yankeen in the

hotiy engaged with the enemy is their strong position in the woods. Watching carefully the action, I saw the enemy were constantly being reinforced, and at half-pact two o'clock? M. ordered Colonel Buri to march his regiment—the Eighteenth Massistiph—and attack the left flank of the onemy, while Colonels Hunton and Jenifer attacked him in front. On arriving at his position Colonel Burt was received with a tremendous fire from the memy, concealed in a ravine, and was compelled to divide his regiment to stop the dank movement of the enemy.

At this time—about three o'clock—anding the enemy were in large force, I ordered Colonel Featherston, with is regiment—the Seventeenth Mississiph—for repair, at double quick, to the support of Colonel Burt, where he arrived in twenty minutes, and the action became general along my whole line, and was very hot and brisk for more than two hours, the somey keeping up a constant fire with his batteries on both sides of the river. At about his o'clock? M. I saw that my command hadriven the enemy near the banks of the Potomac; I ordered the command, and the forces of the enemy were completely routed, and orled out for quarters along his whole line. In this charge the enemy were driven back at the point of the bayonet, and many killed by this formidable weapon. In the precipitate retreat of the county on the bluffs of the river, many of his troops rushed into the viver.

During this action I held Colonel Wm. Barksidae, with nine companies of his regiment, the Thirteenth Mississippi, and six pieces of artillery, as a reserve, as well as to keep up a demonstration against the force of the companies of his regiment, the Thirteenth Mississippi, and six pieces of artillery, as a reserve, as well as to keep up a demonstration against the force of the companies of his regiment, the Thirteenth Mississippi, and six pieces of artillery, as a reserve, as well as to keep up a demonstration against the force of the companies of his regiment, the Thirteenth Mississippi, and six pieces of artillery

THE STEAMER ST. NICHOLAS IN COURT.

[From the Richmond Dispatch, Feb. 4.]

CONFEDERATE STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Judge Halyburton's Court was in session yesterd in the case against Louisians Redd, to sequester the prePerty of Win. J. and L. R. Holliday, alien enemies, it was ordered that the defendant pay into the Bank of Commerce, at Fredericksburg, \$364, due by her to thom. In the admiralty case of George N. Hollins et als., against the steamer St. Nicholas, her cargo, tackle and apparel, the Marshal reported that he had placed the amount of sale of vessel, &c. (\$18,924 73), in bank, to the credit of the cause. Ordered that the claim of John Hamilton, as owner of part of the cargo, be referred to William F. Watson, commissioner, to take proof and report. The Judge directed that an order should be entered that on every notice issued hereafter upon a petition filed in pursuance of the provisions of the sixth section of the squestration act, approved on 30th day of August, 1861, the cierk of this court shall make the following endorsement, or an endorsement to the following endorsement, or an endorsement to the following endorsement, or an endorsement to the following endersement, or an endorsement to the following endorsement, or an endorsement to the following endorsement or an endorsement to the following endorsement endorsement endorsement endorsement endorsement endorsement endorsement endorse

KENTUCKY.

KENTUCKY.

THE FEDERALS AT MUNFORRDSVILLE.

The Bowling Green Courier of the 30th says:—The latest reliable advices we have from this quarter is that the Yankees have sent back their sick from Munfordsville and are busily engaged in bringing up their artillery from Nolin and Bacon creeks. It is said they received their marching orders early hast week. Four Yankee regiments are encamped in the bend below Woodsonville, on this side of Green river, under cover of their heavy guns on the other side.

SUSPICIOUS ATTITUDE OF BUELL'S FORCES.

The Bowling Green correspondent of the Nashville Union says:—Starting reports from Green river have also reached here this evening. It is said that the Yankees have crossed Green river in force, estimated at 16,000 strong, and that General Buell is making active preparations to pour his entire command against this place. We very much question the correctness of this statement. The federals have doubtless sont reinforcements across the river to protect the bridge, &c., but not in such numbers as reported. We regard an early advance against this place as being by no means probable. In this place all is quiet, not an event of interest having transpired for some days.

SCRAPS FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S CAMP.

SCRAPS FROM ZOLLICOFFER'S CAMP.

A REBEL COLONEL'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT.

BUCK GROVE, Ky., Jan. 19, 1862.

MY DEAR WIFE—I wrote to you last night, and dated my letter "the night before a battle," this, "fifth night safer a battle," a most terrifie and ferce battle of over three hours, which resulted in our defeat and the terrifie all around me, and sometimes passed within a few inches of my head, if I may judge from the whistling noise they made; but the protecting providence of God sheltered me from harm, and I came off the field without a scratch. Our regiment lost ten or fifteen men, and there are others missing who may be yet wandering in the woods, seeking an opportunity to get in.

The cause of our defeat is not definitely ascertained. Some attribute it to overwhelming numbers, they being two to our one. Others to the fall of General Zollicoffer, who was killed early in the action. Both probably were the combined causes. At first and for nearly two hours the tide of battle was in our favor, but at this time no one seemed to have command, and three regiments, viz.:—Murray's, Powell's and mine, all of which had been ordered up to the place where the battle was raging, remained in position ready to enter the woods where the enemy were under cover firing upen us; but ne order came, at least to me, and, I presume, none to the other colonels, as both of them, being in advance of us, remained in their position for nearly one and a half hour without advancing. We were in an open space, with nothing to shelter us except an occasional stump or fallen tree. The general's aid passed us shortly after we had arrived at our position, and told me that a charge has been ordered, that the dississippi regiment would charge the right wing and Tennesseans the left, at the same time either Cummings' or Battle's would attack the centre. The charge was made, and for half an hour the conflict was terrific. I then saw the troops come out of the wood, in disorder and at a run. Colonel Powell moved his regiment off to my right and r my right and rear. My men were about to follow, when I ordered them to stand to their position and meet the enemy, drive him back or die in their tracks. At this time a fire was opened on my left fank and my men returned it. The fight was becoming general, when some one told me we were firing on our own regiments. I ordered my men to cease firing, and ran down to see where the enemy opened upon us. Finding we were flanked and the enemy within about sixty yards, I ordered our men to deploy and take cover behind a fence about thirty yards to our right, which they did in good order, and the fight centimed fiercely for fifteen or twenty minutes. I then discovered that all the other regiments had left the field but mine. I had only two hundred and fifty men, and we were being pressed in front and on the left flank by thousands. I then ordered the men to take cover behind the point of the hill, which we did, but finding the other troops retreating, my men started to follow. I railied about half of them and turned the point of the hill, passing through a field, and was marching up on the battleground, when the fight?—

COLONEL WOOD TO HIS BROTHER, IN COMMAND AT

COLONEL WOOD TO HIS BROTHER, IN COMMAND AT

To Colonel Wood and Captain BANKHEAD.

TO Colonel Wood and Captain Bankhead.

THE DEFENCE OF REV. MR. BERRY.
KINDOCK, Ala., Sept. 4, 1861.

DRAW CAPTAIN W. S. BANKHEAD—I, as one of your best friends in this life, feel it my duty to drop you a few lines this evening. At home I am, and can say to you that I am not well yet, nor I never expect to be any more in his world; but I have got up and about. I have improved a great deal since I got home. I have been under the care of Doctor Corom ever since I came home. Captain If I improve as fast one more week as I have this last week I shall come to see you again, and stay with you as long as I can stand it. I will its myself with some both clothes to keep me off the ground as much as I possibly can, and I think that I will be the one that will get old-Libcon's skelp, yet I am not out of heart in try-

ing to live a camp life and be of some service to my country. Captain, I find there are bad people all over the world. I understand that it is said of me in campe that it was desate of me. I have bin told that it was wrote to you that nothing never was the matter. I never had runntism, fits or anything elso of the kind. I say the man who wrote that wrote a ly, and he is a Tory besides. And that is not half what he will do. I will bet a gray horse, worth \$150, that I go back to the army before the man that has been wrighting about me; and I will double the bet that the dog that has been wrighting about me to you and the boys, never does go to fight, or even stay in camps. I heard also that it had been writen to you, or some of the boys, that I told so many bad tails about you and your company that I had dishartened the men of General White's company and broke it up. I will pledge you my word. Captin Bankhead, that I have never seen but too of White's men since I have bin home; and one of them was S. R. Weems, and the other Robert Halcum. You you will pleas ask them if I have over said anything against you or company. This office is thare office. Captin, I have bin fur from this. I told the people that we have as a hy toned gentleman. I told them that I did not like to stay in the hospitel, and I dislike it as much yet as I did when I was there. If I get able to travel, I shall cum back next week; and if I don't cum then, I will cum as soon as I get stout anuf. I am your friend till deth, dear the company in the hospitel, and I dislike it as much yet as I down the antistic properties the inglorious deed was loaded with all the house which flattered ignorance could heap upon him."

And as regards the latter I may here observe that the adolph in revealed to an enormous extent throughout greater to my humbel opinion, and that I looked upon you will pleas as hy toned gentleman. I told them that I did not like to stay in the hospitel, and I dislike it as much yet and the reverse of the country is due. She is held up t

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

one Paris and Manchester Correspondence, &c.,

Cur Paris Correspondence.

Pages, Jan. 20, 1862. rne American Difficulty Arranged-Who Shall Go to Co.rl—Applications of Military Men for Commissions in
the Federal Army—Accident at the Bois de Boulogne—
Enterprise of the Paris Newspapers—Theatrical Gossip.
The difficulty which I mentioned last week in relation
to the number and "quality" of the Americans who were to

ave the honor of being presented to "their Majesties the

Emperor and Empress, this winter, has been removed

desirous of doing—on the part of M. Thouvene—he ma-terial reduction of the number of presentees. The fact of the matter is, that the facility with which Americans here have been able to obtain the cuirce to court has been gross-ly abused, and there have, on several occasions, been more Americans presented on a single evening than the citi-zens of all other nations combined. So much for the quantity. As for the "quality," with our democratic quantity. As for the "quanty," with our democratic deas, it may seem perfectly proper that no distinction should be made between American citizens; but some facts have been brought to the attention of the Master of Ceremonies, and reached the Emperor himself, which For example, two years ago an American came to Paris with some horses to sell, and which he finally did sell to the Emperor himself, having had an interview with him for that purpose; and in the capacity—qualite—of a horse dealer. So far so good. But the Emperor had learnhorse dealer. So far so good. But the Emperor had learned that the next evoning the same individual was presented to him at the Tuileries and minglod at the ball among the aristocracy of Europe. Two or three other cases of a similar nature are reported, and the result has been the letter which M. Thouvenel sent to Mr. Dayton, requiring the "quality, title and social position" of the persons whose names he transmits for presentation. I learn that the Minister and the Duke do Cambaceres, Grand Master of Ceremonies, have had a personal interview upon the subject, and that an understanding has been arrived at that the list shall be hereafter materially curtailed, and that these who compose it shall be at lesst persons of social position. The latter requisition will make the duties of the American Minister in this matter not particularly agreeable, nor will his fulfilment of them have a tendancy to make him popular among those of his countrymen who have no "titles" and no "social position" to speak of. I would advise overy American coming abroad hereafter to be dubbed or to dub himself "Colonel" at least, as with that title and a fair share of impudence, he will have no difficulty in going to court. The second bell of the season takes place on Wednesday evoning, when the majority of those who were not permitted to go to the first one will, doubtless, have an opportunity of exhibiting themselves in the imperial presence.

So many have been the applications of military men to the United States Minister to obtain service in the foderal army that Mr. Dayton has found it necessary to prepare a circular, which he forwards to all applicants, stating that he has no authority whatever to make any courfact; that he can neither insure the expenses of passage or commissions upon arrival, and that he is not in a position even to offer any encouragement to such applicants. Among these have been several persons of great military shifty, and if our government need the services of such men it is a pity that there is no way by which ed that the next evening the same individual was presented to him at the Tuileries and mingled at the ball among

newspapers, as matters of local interest are seldem published till they are at least two days old.

The Vaudeville has struck a perfect gold mine in the new and immoral play of "Iros Intimes," the first fifty representations of which have produced into the treasury 179,603 francs. The two new theatres, the Lyrique and Cirque Imperial, in the Place du Chatelet, intended to replace the two of the same name to be torn down in the Boulevard du Temple, are about ready to be opened. The Delaissements Comique, a theatre on the same boulevard, celebrated principally for the scamy style of dress indulged in by its actresses, is to be removed to the Rue de Provence; in which street also, near the Chaussee d'Antin, a new theatre is to be erected. One is also in course of erection on the Square des Arts et Metiers, on the Boulevard Schastapol. Mile. Delphine Fix, of the Comedie Francaise, an excellent and popular actress, is, it is said, about to marry M. Salvador, a rich banker and one of the Directors of the Credit Mobilier. Mile. Dubois, the pretty little blonde who does the ingenues at the same theatre so charmingly, is also, it is said, about to commit matrimony.

Our Manchester Correspondence.

MANCHESTER (England), Jan. 22, 1862. British Sympathy with the South—The Opposition Journals-A Minister's Character of America-Increased Distress-How Great Britain Preserves Neutrality-Another Pretext for a Quarrel-The Emperor Napoleon's Heart Set On a "Combined Expedition," de., de.

In reference to the animus governing and influencing British feeling towards America just now there cannot regitimately exist a second opinion. It is that of either ill-concealed or openly expressed hostility. Each new day is throwing light upon the past; and as the snake begins to uncoil itself it hisses, and you may rest assured will continue to do so until it is scotched. Indeed, so vile and nauscous have been and still are the comments of the British press upon, and so hostile and rancorous are the articles daily written against, everything American, that I do not wonder the moderate on both sides of the Atlantic should begin to feel thoroughly ashamed of such Atlantic should begin to seet thoroughly ashamed or such an ungenerous and undignified system of procedure. Hence I was not at all surprised to find the New York correspondent of the Manchester Examiner and Times writing, under date of January 4 from that city, as follows:- 'That the journals (meaning English ones) should be so widely quoted here, simply because they abuse everything American, when expressions so much more friendly and appreciative are equally accessible, is one of those psychological phenomena which it would be interesting to investigate."

Your correspondent agrees with the writer of the above, that it would be interesting to investigate it; and he believes the problem is of easy solution, and that it is that it all arises from Great Britain's anxiety to eopardize federal interests and destroy federal character by base calumnies, malignant Slanders and vile invectives, and all for the purpose of promoting her own evil designs upon your constitution and national greatness, and of inconsing the other European States against your efforts to crush an unnatural rebellion.

On Sunday last, at the Free Trade Hall, in this city, a lecture was delivered by a very popular and talented Baptist minister, the Rev. Arthur Mursell, who, after religious morning service in his own conventical, delivers each Sunday an afternoon lecture at three o'clock to the working classes, many thousands of whom attend. His lecture last Sunday was on a very prolific subject—"Engand and America." Now hear his description of America: et uno disce omnes. He saya..."I believe the old populær notion of America to be the true one. that to a very great extent she is a braggart, haughty and intolerant nation, without any discretion in her pro-testations of valor, but with wonderful discretion in her manifestations of it: glib enough to talk over a glass of gin sling and a spittoon, about "whipping creation," but confining herself pretty exclusively to her own cowardly prerogative of whipping the niggers. Never had a peo ple a grander opportunity or displaying their own inherent magnanimity than our transatlantic countries in connection with this unlucky Tront afhir.' Surprised into a delicate complexity within the nation to which they owe everything that ingreat and good among them—through the blustering ignorance of a concoited skipper—there was an opportunity for a display of real greatness and fraternity which would have done more to bind the regards of the two

sion of trade, and the famishing condition of the factory operatives throughout all Lancastershire are laid at hedoor.

And as regards the latter I may here observe that the distress is daily increasing—in fact, is assuming a mag naude truly alarming, whilst the polynamcy of hunger is doubly increased by the very severe and inclement weather new so unhappily prevaient. You do not know how great is the distress here, and why you do not, leave the following extract from an article on the oction crisis," in the Resue des Deux Mondes, a French journal, to explain—"In England," istates the writer, "the organs of public opinion take great pains, out of self-love, to conceal the national calamity, or, at least, to diminish the extent of it. They have touched very lightly on the increase of pauperism since the commencement of the manufacturing crisis, and it is with great difficulty that out can collect the necessary information."

Thus this England, this "mistress of the seas," placed, as she says she is, in the "Thermopylae of the universe," has to hide the starving state of her people from the world. But yet we get an inking of it from the local journals, though as a general rule their information is very erroneous. The last accounts from Blackburn inform us that a sum of about a thousand pounds was raised for giving relief in food, the Mayor stating that in the brough alone there were six thousand operatives wholly unemployed. And again, turning to Wigan, there are somewhere about twelve thousand unemployed, and several more mills are daily expected to stop. And so on throughout Lancastershire and in the manufacturing districts generally; and not only in these, but to a greater or less extent throughout the country.

A letter now before me from Stockport, states that the destination existing there is rapidly on the increase, so that on every side there exists nothing but gloomy prospects for the operative classes. I record the above, not only as a general place of intelligence, but also to show that popular mind, l

and animenties excited against you, whilst equally disposed to give oredence to anything, no matter however abourd or derogatory, asserted against the American nation.

It may not be out of place to observe that, for some months past, we have had, amid the rehash of accumulated offences served up against American courtesy, various accounts as to the personal insults and unfriendly treatment measured out to Englishmen in America who were known to sympathize with the South. Well, let me assure you that your courteous neighbor at this side of the world has not been particularly backward in this respect, for I myself have known and seen instances where the grossest insults have been offered, and the most revolting language used against those who dared to sympathize with the federal cause during the late impending crisis. This is particularly the case as you descend in the social scale, until it becomes flerce and fanatic among the canadile. I do not relate these things to excite hatred or contempt in the American bosom; but I have lately read such frothy anathemas in our journals here against your opinious, policy, manners, customs, &c., that I thought it just as well to point out the fact that here in England there has been no deficiency in foul language, swaggering braggadocia, insulting epithet and vindicitive phraseology.

We profess neutrality, and yet we will not be neutral. We have been satisfied fully as to our demands in the Trent affair, but we are not content, and, accordingly, we now prefer another indictment against you horfid Americans. The British press informs us that the fact of your having blocked up the eutrance to Charleston harbor always well and accurately informed, writes, under date from Paris, January 16, as follows:—Louis Napoleon's heart is set on a "combined expedition," for reasens I have pointed out and which are obvious. No one bere chooses to believe that peace can be durable between the iederal government and us—Great Britain. They say that, sooner or later the North Americans will

Power on earth the supremacy of the occan."

The Treatment of Union Prisoners at Richmond.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

The account of the treatment received by federal prisoners at Richmond, published in the Northern journals, and reproduced in your columns of Monday, is wholly exaggerated and totally without foundation.

While resident in the Virginia capital from June to October of the past year, I became perfectly familiar with the meaner in which the prisoners of war were accommodated and treated. My impression is that they were allowed every needful indulgence, and that considerable kindness was extended to them. So sensitive, indeed, were they of this that tears of gratitude would sometimes roll down their cheeks, while their hearts would swell with emotion. They thought that when they fell into the hands of Southern men they had fallen among fell into the hands of Southern men they had fallen among thieves who would strip them of their raiment, instead of which they found them good Samaritans, who bound up their wounds, poured in oil and wine, and took care of

them.

I have myself bestowed trifling attentions upon some of these men, and no citizen of Richmond was prohibited from extending to them any kindness he felt disposed to show. Indeed, so numerous and repeated were these practical attestations of good feeling that the local journals and more than once to remonstrate, considering it scarcely just that the enemy's prisoners should receive delicacies and favors while their own sick and wounded needed both.

I constantly passed the tobacco, warehouses at the northend of the city, where some 2,000 or more prisoners were confined. They were allowed all manner of privileges; in fact they did as they liked. I have repeatedly seen them at the open windows smoking or reading. The guard placed over them consisted but of a few men, and approved visiters were permitted to visit and converse with them daily. It was not until a conspiracy had been entered into to break from their confinement that stringent measures were recorted to. Several prisoners made their escape, but were recaptured. Still, I most emphatically deny that any of the sentinels fired at the prisoners because they stood at the windows. The Southern volunteers are under better restraint and discipline than to commit such a wanton act, unless, indeed, a prisoner was endeavoring to escape, which in itself would form a justificatory cause. It would be well if the North treated Southern prisoners with even half the humanity shown te the Unionists at Richmond.

S. PHILLIPS DAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.

Southern prisoners with even half the humanity shown to the Unionists at Richmond.

47 UPPER ALBARY STREET, RECENT'S PARE, Jan. 21, 1862.

TO THE EDITOR OP THE LONDON TIMES.

Among the American news in the Times of to-day is a statement extracted from "a lotter from Baltimore, professing to give a correct account of the treatment of the prisoners," who were exchanged on the James river on the 3d inst. The writer alleges that the prisoners at Richmond were treated with great brutality. He does not particularize the acts of which he complains, except in stating that, "from the 21st of July, the date of their capture, until the 15th of Desember, they were liable to be shot if seen at the windows."

Now, as I visited Richmond for three weeks in the month of October last, I am in a position to testify that the foregoing allegation is untrue, as regards that period at least. While at Richmond I daily had occasion to pass the tobacco warehouses in which the federalist prisoners were confined. There were invariably numbers of them sitting on the window sills and looking into the streets. Notther the sentrics posted beneath nor any one clase ever seemed to interfere with the practice. The buildings in which they were confined were not unlike English military barracks in appearance. I did not visit the interior of any of them, having no business there; but I was told that there would be up objection to my having an order to do so. I was by many credible persons assured moreover, that the treatment of the prisoners was humane and gentle; and I recollect, when in America, seeing in a New York paper a letter from a federalist officer, a prisoner at Richmond, in which he stated that such was the case.

The writer of the letter in question says "it was related to him" that in one instance one of the prisoners, a young man, was shot dead at the window by a person in the street. It is impossible to refute a charge so visits, and one of the prisoners have a continue of the south; but as I can testify that what the writer alleges

The American Difficulty at the Court of

The American Difficulty at the Court of France.

Who WISHED TO BE BUT WERE NOT PRESENTED.

[Paris (Jan. 20) correspondence of London Star.]
The storm in the teapot, as the affair of the invitations to the Court bail has been well termed, is completely settled.

M. Thouvenel has explained what he meant by asking for the rank and titles of the Americans. The late American Minister did not answer the note containing this intimation, nor a request that the subject should be verbally arranged between both, as it was hardly a thing sufficiently important to write about. The incivility of not acceding to this very reasonable demand, or even taking notice of it, left a very unpleasant impression upon M. Thouvenel's mind; and to complicate matters still more. Mr. Faulkner managed in such a way that the whole of the correspondence relating to the presentations, or rather invitations, should not fell into his successor a bards, who, not knowing anything about all that has passed, naturally misunderstood the demand addressed to him about the rank and titles of his